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◎植物性原料からのペクチンの効率的製造法

②特

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明細型

1発明の名称

植物性原料からのベクチンの効率的製造法 2 特許請求の範囲

1 植物性ペクチン含有原料に酸火は/及び無機塩の水溶液を添加、加熱してペクチンを抽出するペクチンの製造法において、カチオン界面活性剤に属する第 4 級アンモニウム塩又は/及び第 4 級アンモニウム塩基を該水溶液に添加することを特徴とするもの

2 特許請求の範囲第 1 項記載のペクチンの製造法において、該第 4 級アンモニウム塩又は/及び第 4 級アンモニウム塩又は/及び第 4 級アンモニウム塩基の添加造を該植物性ペクチン含有原料の 0 . 0 0 1 ~ 1 0 重量 5 としたもの

3 特許 請求の範囲第 1 項又は第 2 項記収のベクチンの製造法において、該第 4 級アンモニウム塩基の添加された該ベクチンを抽出する水溶液の pH 値を1 ~ 6 としたもの

3発明の詳細な説明

本発明は植物性ベクチン含有原料からのベクチンの効率的製造法に関するもので、更に詳しくは植物性原料からのベクチンの分解抽出に際し、第4級アンモニウム塩又は/及び第4級アンモニウム塩基を添加することにより、植物体組織を彫調させ、ベクチンの抽出液への溶出を促進し、抽出率を顕著に向上させる製造法に係る。

ベクチンは植物体内において、細胞間の充填に役立ち、それにより植物組織の保持を行なり、細胞膜中に存在する物質として重要な役割を演ずるもので、果実、薬、端、根、根茎、塊茎など植物を構成する各部分に広く分布するものである。

そしてベクチンは食品に添加され、ゼリー、ジャム、マーマレードなどを製造する際のゲル 化剤として、またアイスクリーム、シャーベット、ミルク製品などの形状保持安定剤、ソフト

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飲料の性状安定剤、パンの保水剤、老化防止剤、食品の透明可食性コーテイング剤のほか血清コレステロール値を低下させる食品として、また低カロリー食品として医学的にも最近混目を浴びている。

発明者はこの一般的製法の改善を考え、各工

アンモニウム塩基は水溶性が甚だ大であり、またアルコール類にも易解性であることから容易 に除去できるものであり、それらの使用は食品 安全性の前において何ら懸念を変しないもので ある。

程を吟味した結果、先ず前記(イ)の工程における植物原料からの抽出に溶目した。即ち、一般的製法で果汁の搾り粕などの植物原料からのベクチンの抽出が栄して充分になされているかを検討した。ベクチンの分子最は約1万乃至4 ○万という高分子物質であることから複雑な植物組織からの分解抽出はかなり困難であろうことが推った

そこで植物性細胞組織への分解抽出液の浸透 をおおならしめると共に植物組織の細胞間で に細胞自体の彫湖を起これで植物内に含めるとないで が、これらの両作用に基いて植物内に含する という狙いで第4級アンモニウム塩を容易にする という狙いで第4級アンモニウム塩を アンモニウム塩基を添加することを種々検討し た結果、それらの少量の添加によつで、本発 明に到達したものである。

なお、との第4級アンモニウム塩又は第4級

従つてこれらを付加価値の比較的高いペクチン原料として活用することは資源再利用の前か ち重要な価値がある。

以上から明らかなように本発明の目的は経済 的かつ効果的に純良なベクチンを製造する新規 な方法を提供することにある。

以下に本発明の構成並びに効果について詳述 する。

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ここでいう第4級アンモニウム塩又は第4級アンモニウム塩基というのは界面活性剤の中のカチオン界面活性剤に属し、以下に例示するようなものであるがこれらはすべて本発明に適用

可能のものである。なおとれらの第4級アンモニウム塩はアルカリの添加によつて、

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} R' \\ R - N - R''' \\ R''' \end{array}\right) \cdot Cl \xrightarrow{NaOH} \left(\begin{array}{c} R' \\ R - N - R''' \\ R''' \end{array}\right) \cdot OH$$

のととく塩基に移行するものであるから以下の 例示では塩の形のものを示すが塩 基についても 同様である。

アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・トリメチル
アンモニウムプロマイド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・トリメチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・トリメチル・アンモニウムフロライド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・ マルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・ ジメチル・アンモニウムフロライド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・ ジメチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・ ジメチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 アルキル (C 数は 8 ~ 1 8) ・ ジメチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 メチル・ジエチル・オレイルアミドエチル・アンモニウムクロライド、

トリメチル・ドデンルチオメチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 メチル・ジエチル・オクチルチオエチル・アンモニウムクロライド、 メチル・ジエチル・オクチルチオエチル・アンモニウムアイオダイド、 トリメチル・ドデシルメチルフミノエチル・アンモニウムプロマイド、

アルキル (C数8~18)・ジノチル・ベンジル・アンモニウムクロライド、 トリノチル・ベンジル・アンモニウムクロライド、 アルキル (C数8~18)・ビリジニウムクロライド、 アルキル (C数8~18)・ビリジニウムプロマイド、 アルキル (C数8~18)・アーピコリニウムプロマイド、 アルキル (C数8~18)・アーピコリニウムプロマイド、 アルキル (C数8~18)・アーピコリニウムクロライド、

また、これら第4級アンモニウム塩又は第4級アンモニウム塩基の添加量については分解抽出条件、即ち、無機塩類、酸、 pH 、 抽出温度、 抽出時間並びに植物性原料の種類によつて左

右されるが、植物性原料の 0 . 0 0 1 ~ 1 0 重量 5 、特に 0 . 0 1 ~ 5 重量 5 が望ましい。 1 0 重量 5 以上の添加では抽出液が著しく着色し、また得られたベクチンの着色も甚だしくて好ましくない。

添加する無機塩としては食塩、重合燐酸塩、 燐酸塩、アンモニウム塩などが使用され、これ らは不溶性ベクチンを可溶性化するために使用 する。酸としては有機酸、無機酸を使用するが 、通常鉱酸類、例えば硫酸、塩酸を使用し、有 機酸としては酢酸、蓚酸などが使用される。

植物性原料を分解し、ベクチンを抽出するときの第4級アンモニウム塩又は/及び第4級アンモニウム塩基の添加された水溶液の pH は 1 ~ 6 が好ましく、2~3 が更に好適である。また、分解抽出時間は通常30分乃至2時間である。抽出温度は室温乃至1 C 0° C で、好ましくは40~90° C である。

とれらの条件下の操作によつて植物性ペクチ

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ン含有原料は無定形の固形物となり、ペクチン は分解抽出液中に裕出する。なお、分解抽出に 際して抽出効率を良くするために攪拌したり、 原料を可及的に細分しておくことが重要なのは いうまでもない。そしてカチオン界面活性剤に 践する第4級アンモニウム塩又は第4級アンモ ニウム塩基を添加することによつて抽出対象の 植物性原料の組織中に存在し、細胞間に存在す るベクチンに対してその界面活性作用によつて 細胞の内外への分解抽出液の浸透を促進すると 共に、細胞自体に対してもその影視を惹起させ 、細胞破壊を積極的に遂行することにより、従 米の分解抽出の場合に比して顕著に優れた分解 抽出効果を示すものであつてそれは以下の実施 例、比較例からも明らかに認められる。即ち、 分解抽出沪液中のペクチン含有量は落しく増加 し、抽出液量自体も増加して第4級アンモニウ ム塩又は第4級アンモニウム塩基の優れた添加 効果を確認することができる。なお沪過に際し なおまた、第4級アンモニウム塩基は分解抽出液中において共存する酸又は/及び無機塩の作用を受けて直ちに第4級アンモニウム塩に変化するものであるからその作用効果は第4級アンモニウム塩のそれと全く同視して差支えない。以下に実施例及び比較例を示して説明するが本発明の技術的範囲がこれらに限定されるもの

てないことは勿論である。

リンゴの果汁搾り粕の水洗物500%に水1. 5 見を加え、ペンジルトリメチルアンモニウム クロライド (半井化学薬品 (株) 製保証試薬) 10 (原料に対して0. 2重量を)を添加し、 加温、攪拌し、液温が B O°C になつた時点で稀 硫酸を加えて pH を 3 とした後、同温度で 1 時 間加熱攪拌して分解抽出を行つた。次いで戸過 を行つたが比較例に比して沪過が円滑に行われ 、た。更にこの沪液を遠心分離機を使用し、毎分 11,000回転の条件で遠心分離を行い、微 細な浮遊分、残盗を除去した後、稀炭酸ソーダ 水溶液を加えて PH を 6 K 調整し、精製炉液を 得た。この精製距放の収量は1、400%であ つた。またとの液中のペクチン含有量はガラク チュロン酸として4,850ァ/別であつた。 なおとのベクチンの定量法は果樹試験所報告、 2 1 - 2 B , NO. 5 (19.69) , 63 ~ 6.5

頁記載の伊藤、多田両氏の報文に準拠した。因 みに「は10⁻⁶9である。

をお前述のどとく、沪過については第一次に過で沪過助剤を用いて粗い不純物を除去するのが経 第2次沪過でで変した透明乃至半透明の 上好ましく、また精製した透明乃至半透酸の とは品質の安定のためにアルカリなど、酸酸の が強性ソータ、前性は炭酸メータ、が 酸アルカリ金属塩、例えば炭酸メータ、は炭酸 ソータなどの面からいえば pH を 5 ~ 6 程度に 止めるのが適当である。

突施例2

実施例1と同じリンゴの果汁搾り粕の水洗物5000kで変施例1と同様で1.50を加え、ベンジルトリノチルアンモニウムクロライド(半井化学薬品(株)製保証試薬)100(原料に対して2重量を)を添加し、以下実施例1と同様に操作して分解抽出を行つた。精製炉液の

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収 競 は 1 , 5 1 0 9 であつた。この が 液 中 の ベ クチン 含 有 微 は ガラ クチュロン 酸 と し て 3 , 9 6 0 r / 礼 であつた。

実施例3

実施例1と同じリンゴ果汁搾り粕の水洗物500%に実施例1と同様に水1.50を加え、カチオーゲンL(登録商標、第一工業製薬(株)製、アルキルトリメチルアンモニウムクロライド純分30%)85%(原料に対して5.1 直提 5)を添加し、以下実施例1と同様に操作して分解抽出を行つた。精製が液の収益は1.700%であり、この距液中のベクチンの含有能はガラクチュロン酸として3,800%/mlであつた。

実施例4

実施例1と同じリンゴの果汁搾り粕の水洗物 5 0 0 9 に実施例1と同様に水1・5 ℓを加え、カチオーゲンB(登録商標、第一工業製薬(株)製、アルキルビコリニウムクロライト純分

抽出残骸が粘悶性で返過が困難であつた。 比較例2

実施例1と同じリンゴの果汁搾り粕の水洗物500以下テトラボリホスフェートソーダ塩109(原料に対して2重量が)を加え、80°Cに昇温後、稀硫酸でPB3にした後、以下実施例1~4、比較例1と同様に操作し、精製が液1,2569を得た。このが液中のベクチンの含有量はガラクチュロン酸として2,700万人配であつた。比較例1と同様に抽出残流は粘

埃施例 5

レモンの搾り粕の水洗物300gに水1.2 Bを加え、ペンシルトリメチルアンモニウムク ロライト0.3g(原料に対して0.1頭最あ)を添加し、加温し、液温がB0°C になつた時 点で稀硫酸を加えて PH 2とした後、同温度で 1時間加熱攪拌し、分解抽出を行つた。次に近 道、精製、炉過、中和を行つた。この精製炉過 25%) 100% (原料に対して5 重量%) 及びテトラポリポスフェートソーダ塩 10% (原料に対して2 重量%) を加え、以下実施例 1 と同様に操作し、分解抽出を行つた。 得られた精製が液の収益は 1,650% であつたが、 かなり 潜色が認められた。 このが液中のベクチン含有量はガラクチュロン酸として4,500 r/mlであつた。

比較例 1

実施例1と同じリンゴの果汁搾り粕の水洗物500%に水1・50を加え、加温し、液温が80°Cになつた時、稀硫酸を加えてPH 3ととた後、同温度で1時間加熱攪拌し、分解抽出を行つたことは実施例1~4と同様であるが、第4級アンモニウム塩又はその塩基又は無機塩は 森加しなかつた。以下同様に操作し、精製が液の収量は1,230%であり、この近液中のペクチン含有量はガラクチュロン酸として2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,750%に対して2,2%が対して4と異なり、

後の収置は1, 4 6 0 9 であり、その中に含有されるベクチンの含有量はガラクチュロン酸として2, 4 9 0 r/mlであつた。

比較例3

実施例5と同じレモンの搾り約の水洗物300%に水1・28を加え、無機塩、第4級アンモニウム塩又はその塩基を添加せずに加熱、馄拌し、液温が80°Cになつた時点で稀硫酸を加えて pis 2とした。以下実施例1~5、比較例1~3と同様に操作し、精製資液の収量は1,2609であり、その中に含有されるベクチンの最はガラクチュロン酸として2,2701/

前述の実施例2で得た精製が過液をロータリーエバボレーターを使用し、50mm/H9の破圧下に60°Cで機縮し、初られた機縮液を再度遊心分離機にかけて生成した浮遊物を除去し精製した。この精製液100gに対しイソプロピルアルコール200mlを攪件下注加してベクチ

ンを析出させ、沈殿を沪取し、608イソブロ ピルアルコールで沈殿を洗浄し、更に878イ ソプロピルアルコール、次いてエチルエーテル で洗浄し、常温で減圧乾燥して恆量とし、殆ん ど白色のペクチン 0 . 1981を得た。このペ クチンについてヘキサメタ燐酸ソーダの〇・4 多水溶液と塩化ナトリウ ≥ 0.6 多水溶液で調 整した pH 6 の混合水溶液を用いて 0 . 2 、 0 15、0.1及び0.05% (9/11) の各 溶液とし30°±0.05°Cで粘度測定を行つた 。粘度計はオストワルド粘度計を使用した。そ の結果その極限粘度は3.47と求められ、食 税研究所報告14巻6~8頁(1959)所設 の三補、水田両氏の報告に恭き、ペクチングレ ードは約155であつた。またピー、イー、ク リステンセン:フード・リス、 (P. E. CHR ISTENSEN : Food Res.)19, 163 \sim 172 (1954) に従えばその分子量は約74,0 0 0 であると推測された。更に赤外線吸収スペ クトルをとつてベクチンであることを確認する と共に第4級アンモニウム塩の微量も存在しな いことを確認した。

以上のごとく最終製品たるペクチンを得るた めに先ず精製炉液は減圧濃縮されるが、これは 設船により精製が放の量を減少させて次に行う アルコール類によるペクチンの析出、沈殿に翌 するアルコール類を減少させると共にその沈啓 削としての作用効果を向上させるためであり、 またペクチンを精製炉液から析出、沈殿させる ためには通常、機箱精製酒放工部に対して北磯 析出剤(非務剤)として1部乃至2部の60~ 70容量ものアルコール類が使用される。得ら れたペクチンの沈撥は再度60~70容量もの アルコール類で洗浄後、更に高純度(約90容・ 聞る以上)のアルコール類で洗浄、精製した後 、90°C以下で放圧乾燥するようにすれば高純 度の製品が得られる。更に使用するアルコール 類は炭素数1~5の脂肪族第1アルコール、好

ま しくは炭素数 1 ~ 3 の脂肪族第 1 アルコール であるメチルアルコール、エチルアルコール、 プロピルアルコール、イソプロピルアルコール が適当である。

夹施例7

夹施例5で得られた精製が液を濃縮後、突施例6と同様に速心分離機にかけた後、インプロピルアルコールでベクチンを沈撥させ、これを洗浄し、精製し、乾燥した結果、白色のベクチン1,8489で移た。これについて実施傾にして粘度測定を行つた結果、その例と粘度は2.75であり、ベクチングレートは約110であり、その分子損は約59,00以は約110であり、その分子力は約59,00以次ペクチンであることを確認すると共に第4級アンモニウム塩の残存していたいことを確認した。

奥施例 B

サトウダイコン (ピート、テンサイ) の控り

粕の乾燥物 5 0 g K 水 B 5 0 mlを加え、これにベンジルトリノチルアンモニウムクロライト 0 1 0 5 g (原料に対し 0 - 2 1 直後 5) を添加し、加温攪拌し、以下実施例 1 と同様に pB 3 とし、分解抽出を行ない、 次に戸過後遠心分離し、 pB 6 に調整し、精製戸被 5 5 0 g を得、 この液中のベクチン含有 畳は ガラクチュロン酸として 3 、 B 6 0 r / ml であつた。

突施例9

実施例Bと同じサトウダイコンの搾り粕の乾燥物50gに水B50glを加え、これにベンジルトリノチルアンモニウムクロライド0.24glがし、放射に対し0.4BugがBでCになつた時点で、へやサノタ燐酸ソーダ2glに対したので、なりはないた。pH2とし、以下実施例1と同様に操作し、精製炉液560gを得、との液中のベクチンの含有量はガラクチュロン酸として6,080r/glでもつた。

特開昭59-124902 (ア)

英施例10

実施例Bと同じサトウダイコンの搾り粕の乾燥物50gに水B50mを加え、加融攪拌し、 被温がB0cになつた時稀硫酸を加えてpH3 とした後同温度で1時間加熱攪拌し、分解抽出を行なつたことは実施例B~10と全く同じであるが、第4級アンモニウム塩または無機塩は あるが、第4級アンモニウム塩または無機塩は が加しなかつた。得られた精製が被の収費は500gで、この液中のベクチンの含有量はカラ 。実施例8~9に比して泸過は困難であつた。 実施例13

クチュロン酸として3,240ァ/肌であつた

有田産紀州温州ミカンの果汁搾り粕1009 に水300 Nを加え、これにアルキルベンジル ジメチルアンモニウムクロライド(明成化学工 菜(株)製、純分40分)119(原料に対し て 3. 重量 8)を 悉加し、 加温 攪拌 し、 以下 実施 例1と同様操作し、精製炉液4000を得、と の液中のペクチンの含有量はガラクチュロン酸 として8、120ァ/川で、沪液中のペクチン 能量は約3.29であつた。なおこの精製炉液 100々を遠心分離機にかけ、浮遊物を再除去 した後実施例のと同様操作し、沓黄白色のベク チン0.5081を得た。これにつき実施例6 と同様に粘度測定を行なつた結果その極限粘度 (3 0°C)は4.16であり、ベクチングレー ドは約1.90であり、その分子量は約88,0 0 0 と推測された。

比較例 5

実施例11と同じ有田産紀州弘州ミカンの果汁搾り和100%に水300mlを加え、第4級アンモニウム塩又はその塩基あるいは無機塩を添加せずに加温攪拌し、以下実施例11と同様に操作し、精製戸液320%を得た。 戸液中のペクチンの含有量は9,100%であった。

特許出願人 小西 瓷 代理人 多田貞夫 手続補正数(自発)

昭和58年2月16日

特許庁長官 若杉和夫殿

1 事件の表示

昭和58年特許顯第000142号

2 発明の名称

植物性原料からのペクチンの効率的製造法

3.補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出願人 住所 京都市左京区下鴨松ノ木町2番地の5 556 氏名 小西 先

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- 5.補正命令の日付 「自発」
- 6.補正により増加する発明の数 「無」
- 7 補正の対象

明細啓の発明の詳細な説明の欄

B 補正の内容

別紙のとおり

15 部 17 58. 2.18 此题第二年 角田

特問昭59-124902 (8)

- 1 明細書第12直第17行の「間視」を「同一 視」と訂正する。
- 2 明期告第14頁第11行の「5~6」を「3~6」と訂正する。
- 3 明細啓第18頁第10行の「1~3」を「1 ~2」と訂正する。
- 4. 明細帯第19頁第5行の「O.1989」を 「O.9989」と訂正する。
- 5 明細書第21頁第10行の「1,8481」を「1,8481」と訂正する。

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

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APPLICANT: KONISHI HIKARU;

INVENTOR: KONISHI HIKARU;

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C08B 37/06

TITLE

EFFICIENT PRODUCTION OF PECTIN FROM VEGETABLE MATERIAL

ABSTRACT :

PURPOSE: To heighten the extraction yield of pectin from a vegetable material, by swelling the tissue of the vegetable by adding a quaternary ammonium salt or a quaternary ammonium base in the destructive extraction of pectin from the vegetable material.

CONSTITUTION: In the production of pectin by adding an aqueous solution of an acid or/and an inorganic salt to a pectin-containing vegetable material and heating the mixture; a quaternary ammonium salt or/and a quaternary ammonium base serving as cationic surfactants are added to the solution. The pectin-containing vegetable materials used include mandarin oranges, oranges, lemons, grapes, pineapples, and sugar beets. The quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base can easily be separated because of their high water-solubility and easy solubility in an alcohol, and they can be used in foods without any problem of safety.

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(71)Applicant: KONISHI HIKARU

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02.01.1983

(72)Inventor: KONISHI HIKARU

(54) EFFICIENT METHOD OF PRODUCTION OF PECTIN FROM PLANT MATERIAL

SPECIFICATION

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Efficient Method of Production of Pectin from Plant Material

- 2. CLAIMS
- 1. A method for producing a pectin comprising adding an aqueous solution of an acid and/or an inorganic salt into a plant pectin-containing material and heating the same so as to extracting the pectin, characterized by adding a quaternary ammonium salt and/or quaternary ammonium base belonging to cationic surfactants to the aqueous solution.
- 2. A method for producing a pectin as set forth in claim 1, setting the amount of addition of the quaternary ammonium salt and/or the quaternary ammonium base to 0.001 to 10 wt% of the plant pectin-containing material.
- 3. A method for producing a pectin as set forth in claim 1 or 2, setting a pH value of the aqueous solution for extracting the pectin to which the quaternary ammonium salt and/or quaternary ammonium base is added to 1 to 6.
- 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[Field of Utilization in Industry]

The present invention relates to an efficient method of production of a pectin from plant pectin-containing materials, in further detail, relates to a method of production for decomposition and extraction of the pectin from a plant material at which

time adding a quaternary ammonium salt and/or quaternary ammonium base so as to cause the plant tissue to swell, promote elution of the pectin into the extract, and remarkably improve the extraction rate.

Pectin is useful for filling the spaces among cells in a plant and thereby holds the plant tissue so plays an important role as a substance in the cell membrane. It is widely distributed in parts of plants such as the fruit, leaves, stem, root, rhizome, and tuber.

Further, pectin is added to food. It is attracting attention as a gelling agent when producing jelly, jam, marmalade, etc., a shape retention stabilizer of ice cream, sherbet, milk products, etc., a property stabilizer of soft drinks, a humectant of bread, an aging prevention agent, and a transparent edible coating agent of food and also a food for lowering the blood cholesterol and a low-calorie food medically as well.

As the conventional method of production of a pectin, generally the following method has been carried out. Namely, the following technique is usually used industrially: (i) finely crushing squeezed lees of fruit juice or other plant materials, heating the result to destroy the enzymes to prevent the decomposition of the pectin, then washing the result by water, then decomposing by an acid to render the pectin to a water soluble state, filtering this pectin extract using a filter aid, active carbon etc., filtering off the insoluble decomposed residue, purifying and neutralizing the result, then condensing it; (ii) then adding an alcohol to this purified condensed liquid to cause the pectin to precipitate and settle; and (iii) extracting this precipitate, washing it by water-containing alcohol, then by high purity alcohol and drying the result to obtain the pectin.

The inventors considered how to improve this general method of production and considered the various steps of the process. As a result, they took note of the extraction from the plant material in the step of the above (i). Namely, they investigated if the general method of production allowed the pectin to be sufficiently extracted from plant material such as the squeezed lees of fruit juice as expected. Since pectin is a polymeric substance having molecular weight of about 10,000 to 400,000, it is surmised that the decomposition and extraction of pectin from complex plant tissue is considerably difficult.

Therefore, they engaged in various studies on the addition of a quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base for the purpose of facilitating permeation of the decomposed extract into the plant cell tissue and of causing swelling between cells of the plant tissue and of the cells themselves to help the dispersion and destruction thereof and facilitating extraction of the pectin contained in the plant as much as possible based on these two functions. As a result, they discovered that the extraction

rate of pectin was remarkably improved by the addition of small amounts of these and thereby reached the present invention.

Note that this quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base has an enormous water solubility and is easily soluble also in alcohols, therefore it can be easily removed. Usage causes no concern in view of food safety.

As the plant pectin-containing material according to the present invention, use can be widely made of the fruit, leaves, stem, root, rhizome, and tuber of mandarin oranges, Chinese citron, oranges, grapefruits, lemons, shaddocks, etc. of the Rutaceae, strawberries, plums, pears, apples, peaches, apricots, etc. of the Rosaceae, grapes of the Vitaceae, pineapples of the Bromeliaceae, and sugar beets of the Chenopodiaceae, or squeezed lees of juice of the same. Particularly, irrespective of the fact the treatment of squeezed lees as waste material has been studied with greater effort at juice makers and sugar making factories, at present only part of it is being utilized as fertilizer and as bulking agents of feed for domestic animals etc. Most of it is being discarded in actual circumstances.

Accordingly, it is very important from the viewpoints of reuse of resources to make good use of lees as material of the relatively high added value pectin.

As apparent from the above description, the object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for producing pure, good pectin economically and efficiently.

Below, a detailed description will be given of the constitution and effects of the present invention.

Any part containing pectin of a plant can be used as the plant pectin-containing material used in the present invention, but woody parts classified as soft wood and hard wood requiring strong processing such as peeling, chipping, and digestion are not so suitable since the pectin is liable to decompose under these strong processing conditions. The fruit (including the peel, pulp etc.), leaves, stem, root, rhizome, and tuber of a plant as mentioned above containing a small amount of resin or lignin or their squeezed lees are preferred as materials, particularly squeezed lees are very suitable as the material for producing a pectin.

In general, when extracting a component of a plant material from the material, use is made of water, an organic solvent, or a mixed solvent of the same, an acid, an alkali, an oxidizing agent, etc. The proper decomposition and extraction conditions are always selected after considering the physical properties and chemical properties of the intended component, that is, the dissolvability, chemical resistance, decomposability, heat resistance, etc., but in the present invention, in order to promote the permeation of the decomposed liquid into the space among cells, dissociation among cells, and the

permeation of the decomposed liquid into the cells via the action of a surfactant such as a quaternary ammonium salt or base thereof between cells and on the cells per se in the plant tissue being extracted, swelling and destruction of the cells are induced up to the limit so as to thereby remarkably promote the extraction action by the decomposed liquid and thus efficiently and easily achieve the extraction of the pectin.

The quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base referred to here belongs to the class of cationic surfactants among surfactants. As will be exemplified below, all of them can be applied to the present invention. Note that, a quaternary ammonium salt changes to a base by the addition of an alkali like:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R' \\ R & N & R''' \\ R'' \end{bmatrix} \bullet Cl \overset{NaOH}{\rightarrow} \begin{bmatrix} R' \\ R & N & R''' \\ R'' \end{bmatrix} \bullet OH$$

Therefore, the following examples are shown in the form of salts, but the same is also true also bases.

Alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)trimethyl ammonium bromides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸) trimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)trimethyl ammonium iodides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)dimethyl ammonium iodides, methyldiethyloetylthioethyl ammonium chloride, trimethyldodecylthiomethyl ammonium chloride, methyldiethyloetylthioethyl ammonium iodide, trimethyldodecylmethylaminoethyl ammonium bromide, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides, trimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)pyridinium bromides, 2-dodecylisoquinolinium bromide, alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)γ-picolinium bromides, and alkyl(C⁸ to C¹⁸)-picolinium chlorides.

Further, the amount of addition of the quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base is influenced by the decomposition and extraction conditions, that is the inorganic salts, acid, pH, extraction temperature, and extraction time and the type of the plant material, but desirably is 0.001 to 10 wt%, particularly 0.01 to 5 wt%, of the plant material. When the amount of addition is 10 wt% or more, the extract is conspicuously colored and the coloring of the obtained pectin is remarkable, so this is not preferred.

As the added inorganic salt, use is made of table salt, polymerized phosphates,

phosphates, an ammonium salt, etc. These are used for making the insoluble pectin soluble. As the acid, use is made of an organic acid or an inorganic acid. Usually use is made of mineral acids, for example, sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid. As an organic acid, use is made of acetic acid, oxalic acid, etc.

The pH of the added aqueous solution of the quaternary ammonium salt and/or quaternary ammonium base when decomposing a plant material and extracting the pectin is preferably 1 to 6, further preferably 2 to 3. Further, the decomposition and extraction time is usually 30 minutes to 2 hours. The extraction temperature is room temperature to 100°C, preferably 40 to 90°C.

By the procedure under these conditions, the plant pectin-containing material becomes an amorphous solid. The pectin is eluted into the decomposition and extraction solution. Note that, needless to say, stirring and fine division of the material as much as possible are important in order to raise the extraction efficiency at the time of decomposition and extraction. Further, by adding a quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base classified as a cationic surfactant, the permeation of the decomposition and extraction solution the inside and outside of the cells is promoted by the surface active action with respect to the pectin existing in the tissue of the plant material to be extracted and existing among cells and, at the same time, swelling of the cells is induced also for the cells per se and cell destruction is positively promoted, whereby a remarkably excellent decomposition and extraction effect in comparison with the case of the conventional decomposition and extraction is exhibited. This will be clearly recognized also from the following examples and comparative examples. Namely, the pectin content in the decomposition and extraction filtrate remarkably increases and also the amount of the extract per se increases, so the excellent effect of addition of the quaternary ammonium salt or quaternary ammonium base can be confirmed. Note that, also at the time of filtration, the secondary effects that the state of the extraction residue remarkably changes by the addition of the quaternary ammonium salt or base and the filtration becomes easy in comparison with the case of filtration in the case where a quaternary ammonium salt or base is not added and where the filtration is very difficult are found. Clearly this becomes great advantage in selecting a filtration machine and a filter agent at the time of industrialization. Further, in short, it goes without saying that the improvement of the extraction effect becomes a great plus from the viewpoint of the effective utilization of resources. Note that, as shown also in the examples, it is confirmed that the quaternary ammonium salt or base does not exist in the obtained pectin product, i.e., it can be easily and completely removed in the purification step.

Note that a quaternary ammonium base immediately changes to a quaternary ammonium salt by the action of the acid and/or inorganic salt coexisting in the decomposition and extraction solution, therefore there nothing stopping regarding the action and effect thereof as being completely the same as those of a quaternary ammonium salt.

Below, the invention will be explained by showing examples and comparative examples, but of course the technical scope of the present invention is not limited to them.

Example 1

1.5 liters of water was added to 500 g of washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples, 1 g (0.2 wt% with respect to the material) of benzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride (guaranteed reagent made by Nakarai Chemicals Ltd.) was added, and the mixture was heated and stirred. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, dilute sulfuric acid was added to adjust the pH to 3, then the result was heated and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour for the decomposition and extraction. Next, this was filtered. The filtration was smoothly carried out in comparison with the comparative examples. Further, this filtrate was centrifugally separated under conditions of 11,000 rpm by using a centrifuge to remove the fine floating components and residue, then an aqueous solution of dilute sodium carbonate was added to adjust the pH to 6 and thereby obtain a purified filtrate. The yield of this purified filtrate was 1,400 g. Further, the pectin content in this filtrate was 4,850 γ/ml as a galacturonic acid. Note that, a quantitative method of this pectin was according to a report by both of MR. Ito and MR. Tada disclosed in a report of a fruit tree laboratory, series B, NO. 5 (1969), pp. 63 to 65. Incidentally, γ is 10⁻⁶ g.

Note that, as mentioned before, the filtration is preferably performed by removing rough impurities by using the filter aid in the first filtration, then removing fine insolubles in the second filtration in the operation. For stabilizing the quality, the purified transparent or semi-transparent filtrate is neutralized by an alkali metal hydroxide, for example, caustic soda or caustic potash, or an alkali carbonate metal salt, for example a sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate. In this case, from the viewpoint of the stabilization of quality of the pectin, suitably the pH is stopped at about 3 to 6.

Example 2

1.5 liters of water was added to 500 g of the washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples the same as that in Example 1 in the same way as Example 1, 10 g (2 wt% with respect to the material) of benzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride (guaranteed reagent

made by Nakarai Chemicals Ltd.) was added, and thereupon the operation was performed in the same way as that in Example 1 for the decomposition and extraction. The yield of the purified filtrate was 1,510 g. The pectin content in this filtrate was 3,960 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Example 3

1.5 liters of water was added to 500 g of the washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples the same as that in Example 1 in the same way as Example 1, 85 g (5.1 wt% with respect to the material) of Catiogen L (trademark, made by Daiichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., alkyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, purity 30%) was added, and thereafter the operation was carried out in the same way as that in Example 1 for the decomposition and extraction. The yield of the purified filtrate was 1,700 g, and the pectin content in this filtrate was 3,800 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Example 4

1.5 liters of water was added to 500 g of the washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples the same as that in Example 1 in the same way as Example 1, 100 g (5 wt% with respect to the material) of Catiogen H (trademark, made by Daiichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.), alkylpicolinium chloride, purity 25%) and 10 g (2 wt% with respect to the material) of a tetrapolyphosphate sodium salt were added, and thereafter the operation was carried out below in the same way as that in Example 1 for the decomposition and extraction. The yield of the purified filtrate was 1,650 g, but considerable coloring was confirmed. The pectin content in this filtrate was 4,500 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Comparative Example 1

1.5 liters of water was added to 500 g of the washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples the same as that in Example 1 and the result heated. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, dilute sulfuric acid was added to adjust the pH to 3, then the result was heated and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour for decomposition and extraction in the same way as Examples 1 to 4, but no quaternary ammonium salt or base thereof or inorganic salt was added. Thereafter, the same operation was carried out. The yield of the purified filtrate was 1,230 g, and the pectin content in this filtrate was 2,750 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid. Unlike Examples 1 to 4, the extraction residue was viscous, so the filtration was difficult.

Comparative Example 2

10 g (2 wt% with respect to the material) of a tetrapolyphosphate sodium salt was added to 500 g of the washed squeezed lees of fruit juice of apples the same as that in Example 1, the temperature was elevated to 80°C, and the pH was adjusted to 3 by

dilute sulfuric acid. Thereafter, the operation was carried out in the same way as Examples 1 to 4 and Comparative Example 1 to thereby obtain 1,256 g of purified filtrate. The content of the pectin in this filtrate was 2,700 y/ml in terms of galacturonic acid. In the same way as Comparative Example 1, the extraction residue was viscous, so the filtration was difficult.

Example 5

1.2 liters of water was added to 300 g of the washed squeezed lees of lemons, 0.3 g (0.1 wt% with respect to the material) of benzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride was added, and the result was heated. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, dilute sulfuric acid was added to adjust the pH to 2, then the mixture was heated and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour for decomposition and extraction. Next, filtration, purification, filtration, and neutralization were carried out. The yield after this purification and filtration was 1,460 g, and the content of the pectin contained in that was 2,400 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Comparative Example 3

1.2 liters of water was added to 300 g of the washed squeezed lees of lemons the same as that of Example 5 and the result heated and stirred with no inorganic salt or quaternary ammonium salt or base thereof added. When the liquid temperature became 80° C, the diluted sulfuric acid was added to adjust the pH to 2. Thereafter, the operation was carried out in the same way as Examples 1 to 5 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2. The yield of the thus obtained purified filtrate was 1,260 g, and the content of the pectin contained in that was 2,270 γ /ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Example 6

The purified filtrate obtained in Example 2 mentioned above was condensed under reduced pressure of 50 mm/Hg at 60°C by using a rotary evaporator, the obtained condensed liquid was centrifuged, and the thus generated floating substance was removed to purify the remainder. 200 ml of isopropyl alcohol was dropped into 100 g of this purified liquid with stirring to precipitate the pectin, the precipitate was extracted by filtration, the precipitate was washed by 60% isopropyl alcohol and further washed by 87% isopropyl alcohol and then ethylether, then dried under reduced pressure at room temperature until obtaining a constant amount, whereupon 0.998 g of almost white pectin was obtained. Using a mixed aqueous solution of a 0.4% aqueous solution of sodium hexametaphosphate and a 0.6% aqueous solution of sodium chloride and adjusted in pH to 6, solutions of 0.2%, 0%, 15%, 0.1%, and 0.05% (g/ml) of this pectin were prepared. The viscosities were measured at 30°± 0.05°C. As a viscometer, an Ostwald viscometer was used. As a result, the limit viscosity thereof was found as 3.47,

and the pectin grade was about 155 based on a report by Messrs. Miura and Mizuta carried in *Reports of Food Laboratory*, vol. 14, pp. 6 to 8 (1959). Further, the molecular weight thereof was estimated as about 74,000 according to P. E. Christensen, *Food Res.* 19, 163 to 172 (1954). Further, the result was confirmed as being pectin by taking its infrared absorption spectrum. At the same time, no existence of even a fine amount of the quaternary ammonium salt was confirmed.

As described above, in order to obtain a pectin as a final product, the purified filtrate is first condensed under reduced pressure. This is done in order to reduce the amount of alcohol required for the precipitation and settling of the pectin by alcohol to be performed next by reducing the amount of the purified filtrate by condensation and, at the same time, improve the action and effect as a precipitation agent. Usually, use is made of 1 part or 2 parts of 60 to 70 vol% alcohol as the settling precipitation agent (nonsolvent) with respect to 1 part of the condensed purified filtrate in order to cause the pectin to precipitate and settle from the purified filtrate. If washing the obtained precipitate of the pectin again by 60 to 70 vol% alcohol and further washing it by a high purity (about 90 vol% or more) alcohol for purification, then drying at 90°C or less under reduced pressure, a high purity product is obtained. Further, as the alcohol to be used, suitable use is made of an aliphatic primary alcohol having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, preferably methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol as an aliphatic primary alcohol having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Example 7

The purified filtrate obtained in Example 5 was condensed, then centrifuged in the same way as Example 6, then the pectin was precipitated by isopropyl alcohol, washed, purified, and dried, whereby 1.848 g of white pectin was obtained. The viscosity was measured in the same way as Example 6. As a result, the limit viscosity thereof was 2.75, the pectin grade was about 110, and the molecular weight thereof was estimated to be about 59,000. Further, the infrared absorption spectrum of this pectin was taken, whereby the substance was confirmed as pectin and, at the same time, no residue of the quaternary ammonium salt was confirmed.

Example 8

850 ml of water was added to 50 g of dried squeezed lees of sugar beet (beet, sugar beet), 105 g (0.21 wt% with respect to the material) of benzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride was added to this, then the result was heated and stirred. In the same way as Example 1, the pH was adjusted to 3, then the result was decomposed and extracted, then filtered, then centrifugally separated and adjusted in pH to 6, whereby 550 g of the purified filtrate was obtained. The pectin content in this solution was 3,860

y/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Example 9

850 ml of water was added to 50 g of dried squeezed lees of sugar beet the same as that in Example 8, 0.24 g (0.48 wt% with respect to the material) of benzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride was added to this, then the result was heated and stirred. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, 2 g (4 wt% with respect to the material) of sodium hexametaphosphate and dilute sulfuric acid were added to adjust the pH to 2, then the operation was carried out in the same way as Example 1 to obtain 560 g of the purified filtrate. The content of the pectin in this solution was 6,080 y/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Example 10

850 ml of water was added to 50 g of dried squeezed lees of sugar beet the same as that in Example 8, 3.3 g (1.88 wt% with respect to the material) of Catiogen L was added to this, then the result was heated and stirred. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, 2 g (4 wt% with respect to the material) of table salt and dilute sulfuric acid were added to adjust the pH to 2, then the operation was carried out in the same way as Example 1 to obtain 540 g of the purified filtrate. The content of the pectin in this solution was 6,100 y/ml in terms of galacturonic acid.

Comparative Example 4

850 ml of water was added to 50 g of dried squeezed lees of sugar beet the same as that in Example 8, then the result was heated and stirred. When the liquid temperature became 80°C, dilute sulfuric acid was added to adjust the pH to 3, then the result was heated and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour for decomposition and extraction in exactly the same way as Examples 8 to 10, but no quaternary ammonium salt or inorganic salt was added. The yield of the obtained purified filtrate was 500 g, and the content of the pectin in this solution was 3,240 γ/ml in terms of galacturonic acid. The filtration was difficult in comparison with Examples 8 and 9.

Example 11

300 ml of water was added to 100 g of squeezed lees of fruit juice of mandarin oranges made in Arita, 11 g (4.4 wt% with respect to the material) of alkylbenzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (made by Meisei Chemical Work, Ltd., purity 40%) was added to this, and the result was heated and stirred. Thereafter, the same procedure was followed as in Example 1 to obtain 400 g of the purified filtrate. The content of the pectin in this solution was $8.120 \, \gamma$ /ml in terms of galacturonic acid, and the total amount of the pectin in the filtrate was about 3.2 g. Note that 100 g of this purified filtrate was centrifuged to remove the floating substances again, then the same procedure was

followed as in Example 6 to obtain 0.508 g of a yellowish white pectin. This was measured for viscosity in the same way as Example 6, whereupon the limit viscosity (30°C) was found to be 4.16, the pectin grade was about 190, and the molecular weight thereof was estimated to be about 88,000.

Comparative Example 5

300 ml of water was added to 100 g of the squeezed lees of fruit juice of mandarin oranges made in Arita the same as that in Example 11, then the result was heated and stirred without adding the quaternary ammonium salt or the base thereof or an inorganic salt. Thereafter, the same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to obtain 320 g of purified filtrate. The content of the pectin in the filtrate was 9,100 y/ml, and the total amount of the pectin in the filtrate was about 2.9 g.